THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 30. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MEETINGS LIST.

Friday, Oct. 8th.

Piggott St., 6 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Beckton Rd., 6 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate on Conscription.
Woolwich Girls' Club, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Saturday, Oct. 9th.

Armagh Rd., 3 p.m., Morning Lane and Well St., 4.30 p.m., Miss S. Pankhurst, Miss Lynch.

Sunday, Oct. 10th.

Beckton Rd., 11 a.m., "Whitehouse," 12.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Leigh Rothwell, Mrs. Drake.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Walshe. Chair: Miss Manicom.

Monday, Oct. 11th.

Morning Lane and Mare St., 6 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Beamish.
Custom House, 5 p.m., "Abbey Arms," 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Follett St., 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Miss Manicom.

Tuesday, Oct. 12th.

Clock Tower, Burdett Rd., 5 p.m., Salmon Lane, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
175 Dalston Lane, 3 p.m., Mrs. M. Price.
Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Holloway.
"Whitehouse," 5 p.m., "Boleyn," 6.30 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Beamish.

Wednesday, Oct. 13th.

Chrisp St 6.30 p.m., Mr. Franklin.
"Abbey Arms," 6.30 p.m., Miss Feek.

Thursday, Oct. 14th.

175 Dalston Lane, 8 p.m., Mrs. McLeod, Miss Beamish.
124 Barking Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.
53 St. Leonard's St., 8 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Friday, Oct. 15th

Beckton Rd., 6.30 p.m., Mr. Franklin.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss S. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drake.
Chrisp St. and Grundy St., 5.30 p.m. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Manicom.
Piggott St., 5 p.m., Salmon Lane 6 p.m., Miss O'Callaghan, Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate.

Saturday, Oct. 16th.

Roman Rd., 3 p.m., "Salmon and Ball," 5 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss O'Callaghan.
"Whitehouse," and "Boleyn," 3—5, Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Lynch.

Sunday, Oct. 17th.

Victoria Park, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Miss Lynch.
Public Hall, Barking Rd., 7 p.m., Woman's Suffrage and Labour Demonstration.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—

400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Wednesdays 4.15 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Woman's Suffrage & Labour MEETING

IN MEMORY OF

KEIR HARDIE,

AT THE

CANNING TOWN PUBLIC HALL,

BARKING ROAD, E., on

Sunday, October 17, 1915, 7 p.m.

Doors open at 6.30.

Speakers:

Councillor JACK JONES,
Alderman MANSFIELD,
Alderman DAVIES,
FRANK SMITH,
SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Mrs. PARSONS and others.

ADMISSION FREE.

PROCESSION from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, 5 p.m.
" East India Dock Gates, 6.30.

HOW RUSSIA TREATS WOMEN REFORMERS.

Catherine Breshkovskaya, "the grandmother of the Russian Revolution," has been sent to Bulun, one of the dreariest of Russian Penal Colonies, a place of perpetual ice and snow, the last out-post on the journey to the North Pole, inhabited only by Eskimos, a few unfortunate prisoners and their Cossack guards.

Catherine Breshkovskaya is over seventy years of age and almost blind.

Here is a list of milestones in her life:

1844—Born in Tchernigoff.
1862—Began to teach the peasants.
1874—Arrested and sent to prison for two-year term.
1878—Sentenced to a year's labour in the Kara mines.
1879—Taken to Kirensk, a penal colony in Siberia.
1880—Attempted escape from Kirensk
1882—Sentenced to four years in the Kara mines.
1897—Returned to Russia.
1905—Visited the United States.
1907—Arrested and incarcerated in Saint Peter and Saint Paul fortress.
1910—Sentenced to perpetual exile in Siberia.
1915—Sentenced to Bulun.

Clara Zitkin, the well-known Socialist and editor of *Die Gleichheit*, has been imprisoned in Germany.

We understand that in the province of Alberta, Canada, the question of equal suffrage for men and women is almost an accomplished fact.

The next session of the Legislature is expected to pass the measure unanimously, according to opinions of the Hon. Arthur Sifton, the Premier, and the leader of the Opposition.

The Dominions are showing the old country the way, by not waiting until *after* the War!

AMERICAN MONEY-LENDERS!

An Anglo-French loan in America of 500,000,000 dols. (£100,000,000) has been arranged. The interest amounts to about 5½ per cent., so that when the loan is paid back in 25 years time, £137,500,000 will have to be paid in interest alone; therefore this £100,000,000 will cost the country £237,500,000 in all!

The money is lent on condition that it is spent in America. Americans are very clever business men. J. Pierpont Morgan and other big financiers have the management of the matter!

The *Manchester Guardian* says of this loan: "Never has a financial transaction been proposed to the British people which cried out so loud for justification." The *Guardian* says that as, contrary to rule, the loan is free of income tax and £100 shares are to be issued to the Morgan syndicate at £96, the rate of interest is within 1s. of 7s. per cent., which, it says, "is very much worse than the worst that Germany has been driven to during the War."

Morgans are to have their shares at £96, where others pay £98. This seems to us highly objectionable.

The interest to be paid by the nation on the second War Loan was 4½ per cent.—now it is 7 per cent.—what will the rate of interest on the next loan be? We are plunging headlong into debts which the people will have to pay. Those who have money to lend now, will draw their interest on the toil of the workers for generations to come—unless, of course, the workers repudiate the debt and insist on building society on another basis after the War.

The American Loan has not yet been sanctioned by Parliament.

Fourteen summonses against soldiers and their dependants for separation allowance frauds were heard at Woolwich Police Court, fines up to £5 being imposed in several cases.

The Government has often delayed payment, or given a smaller allowance than that promised, as in the case of soldiers' mothers. Yet dependants cannot get redress!

NATIONAL REGISTER.

REVIVAL OF FORCIBLE FEEDING.

Stanley Rodgers Randolph, The Den, Croft Lane, Letchworth, secretary of the local branch of the Anti-Conscription League, was convicted and fined 50s. or in default one month's imprisonment for refusing to sign the National Register. He elected to go to prison.

His defence was that it is wrong to kill.

On September 29th, Mrs. Judith Ann Garner, of Peterborough, was summoned for refusing to fill up the National Register, and for refusing to attend at the Peterborough Town Hall on September 14th and 16th. She was fined 50s. and 10s., and on refusing to pay she was ordered one month and seven days' imprisonment. "That will be five weeks then; I will do the five weeks."

But Mrs. Garner was allowed to go free, and is still at large, though she has not paid a penny of the fine.

Mr. E. Lilly, a poor man, who had six children, had also refused to fill up the Register, but he now agreed to do so, and was fined 8s. Mrs. Garner paid his fine.

NO VOTE, NO REGISTER!

Mrs. Girdlestone, wife of the Rev. A. E. Girdlestone of Fishponds, Bristol, was taken to Horfield Prison, Bristol, at 10 a.m. October 2nd for refusing to pay the fine of 50s. imposed upon her for refusal to fill up the National Register form.

Mrs. Girdlestone was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, and immediately adopted the hunger and thirst strike, although she had a weak heart and a congested lung.

Mr. Girdlestone has written to the Governor of the prison, warning him of his wife's condition. On October 4th, he received a telephone message from the prison governor that forcible feeding would be the next step. A few hours later Mr. Girdlestone learnt that his wife's doctor had been so anxious about her condition that he had gone to the prison and paid her fine.

Mrs. Girdlestone was therefore released the same night. She still refuses to sign the Register. What will happen now?

LUSTY'S TURTLE SOUP CO.

Wanted:—Girls for Kitchen Work.

This notice appears on a factory gate in Salmon Lane, Limehouse, E. The women employed at that factory tell very unpleasant tales of what goes on inside. Wages are 10s. a week or 2d. an hour, and 2d. an hour overtime. The basement in which the women work is wet and steaming. In one morning 24 women plucked and cleaned 500 fowls, some of which they said were alive with maggots. It is whispered that these fowls were to be sent to the troops at the front.

The Shirtmaking Trade Board for Ireland has attempted to fix piece rates which shall yield the workers 3½d. an hour. It has fixed the price for shirts at 1s. 6d. a dozen. Such a standard of pay for skilled adult workers must make the angels weep!

SUNDAY MEETING, OCT. 10th, 8 p.m., at the POPLAR WOMEN'S HALL. Speakers: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST, Mrs. WALSHE. :: :: Chair: Miss MANICOM. :: MUSIC.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.

Full particulars from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

I wish to join the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1½d. to cover Membership Fee and postage.

E.L.F.S. & R.S.P.U. JOINT SOCIAL COMMITTEE.

A Social will be held in aid of the Nursery Fund, as funds are urgently needed. We trust that all members and friends will rally to make the Social a huge success. It will be held in the Women's Hall, Bow, on Saturday, October 9th.

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 1787.

AGENTS:

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; CITY AND SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

Vol. II. No. 30—Sat., Oct. 9th, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE PRICE OF WAR!

In the debate on the Sugar Tax on September 29th, Mr. McKenna interrupted Mr. Goldstone by saying:

"If he will tell me the names of shops where granulated sugar is being sold for 4d. per lb., I shall be very glad to deal with the case. I do not know of any."

Mr. Goldstone replied: "I am afraid I cannot give exact data."

Some housewife should have spoken then, for every housewife knows that the very morning after the introduction of the Budget, granulated sugar in every shop was priced at 4d. a lb.

Mr. McKenna went on to say that it is exaggeration to say that the price of sugar has risen by a 100 per cent. since the war, and that it has only risen by 60 and 66 per cent. in different places.

Yet before the war, white moist sugar (the sugar chiefly used in working class homes), cost 1¾d. per lb., and now costs 4d. per lb., *i.e.* a rise of 228⅔ per cent.; whilst loaf sugar that cost 2½d. per lb. before the war is 6d. per lb. now, *i.e.* an increase of 133⅓ per cent.

Mr. Goldstone urged that a maximum retail price of sugar should be fixed by the Government.

Mr. McKenna said that this has already been done, for the Royal Commission on sugar, appointed by the Government, sells sugar on condition that it is retailed within a certain price.

Many attacks were made in the debate, both on the principle involved in direct trading by the Government and on the methods and business capacity of the Government buyers. It was said that the Government bought foolishly and in panic and paid more than it need have done.

Such attacks must be discounted to a large extent when they come from big sugar merchants and other traders. Although such persons have undoubtedly the knowledge which enables them to discover the mistakes and, where such occur, the dishonesties of Government buyers, at the same time their chief aim is to bolster up the present wasteful individualistic competitive system. Such people are always striving to make the people believe that the world cannot be carried on without the host of private merchants and middlemen, who draw their sustenance out of productive labour, and thus they naturally oppose any action of the Government towards a co-operative system which would be beneficial to the people as a whole.

But when the Government undertakes trading, auditors representing the people should investigate every detail of the transaction, and balance sheets should be published that all may study them. In reply to Sir A. Markham, Mr. McKenna promised to give some information in regard to the profits made by the Sugar Commission. We urge that a Finance Committee, representing every party in the House, should at once be appointed as a permanent Finance Committee to inquire into all Government expenditure and trading.

But quite apart from the question as to whether the Government's buyers of sugar have been wise and honest, we object to the Government's policy, because that policy has been, not to keep the price of sugar at the normal level, but to use sugar as a means of raising revenue to pay for the war out of the necessities of the people.

Mr. J. Samuel pointed out that the largest annual amount ever raised by taxing sugar was £6,249,000 in 1863, whereas the sum to be raised by taxing sugar now is £14,000,000. This is apart from any profit that the Government may find that it has made out of the people by selling sugar to them.

That such an enormous sum should be raised by doubling the price of a vital necessity like sugar is a proof of the need of the housewife's voice and the housewife's vote!

The Government has withdrawn its tax on currants, which would have yielded £60,000, not because poor children would miss the currants from their boiled rice and water, or bread or suet pudding, but because Great Britain has a Treaty obligation with Greece not to increase the duty without a year's notice. Many a pledge against taxes on food and against Protection has the Government given to its own people, but Government pledges to the people at home are broken every day!

Mr. Dundas White pointed out that as the duty on prunes, figs, and raisins is one-third of a penny per lb., the people who buy them in the shops will be made to pay more than the cost of the tax.

When attacked by the Free Traders for taxing imported motor cars and not those made at home, Mr. McKenna said that he could not tax the cars made at home, because the Excise officials have too much to do. A few seconds later he said that the manufacture of motor cars in this country has ceased, and that the Government ought not to be accused of protecting "a trade which is not at work."

It was evident that the majority of Members took far more interest in the motor car tax than any other. We cannot understand why it should be thought more important to exempt from taxation cars used for trade or even for Red Cross purposes than to refrain from taxing the food of the people.

Mr. Will Thorne reminded Free Traders, who objected that the import duty on motor cars, musical instruments and so on, failed to conform to their business principles, that they had asked the Trade Unionists to relax their rules. This reminder had no effect on Free Traders who find it very much more comfortable that other people's principles should be relaxed than their own.

The Free Traders fought so hard that they induced Mr. McKenna to adjourn the debate, after making various concessions. Mr. Asquith spoke before the vote was taken on the motor car tax next day, and it was made known that the Government would resign if defeated on this point. The division resulted in 174 Ayes and 8 Noes. Most of the Labour Members abstained.

The taxes on hats and plate glass were withdrawn.

The greater part of Thursday was devoted by Members of Parliament to attacking the War Profits tax. Mr. McKenna showed a dangerous disposition to compromise with the powerful interests.

The House was adjourned to October 12th, in order that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might meet the various interests and conciliate their views before the final printing of the Finance Bill.

Lightly and without division the taxes which can be easily transferred to the poor are agreed to, but those that may affect the well-to-do business man are strongly contested at every point.

Conscription has again been debated in the House of Commons.

Most people are agreed that if the Kaiser and the militarists of Germany were out of the way, the people of Germany—the great mass of the working population would not have entered into war.

Militarist advocates of Conscription and "National Service" in this country are never tired of telling us of the valuable and efficient war service given by every section of the German community, both the women and the men.

If a desire for peace and a spirit of passive resistance to the War should grow up and spread widely amongst the German workers in the trenches and munition factories, undoubtedly the German militarists would be obliged to call a halt.

Such a state of affairs is more likely to be brought about by a definite statement of the terms on which the Allies are prepared to conclude the War than by the belief that the Allies intend to go on fighting until the Germans have been exterminated for the sins of the Kaiser, or for some other cause.

Therefore, it seems but common sense to call upon the Government to declare publicly the terms on which Great Britain and the Allies are prepared to accept peace. We do not doubt that the British Government can do this when it wishes, for, if for no other reason than that it is finding money for the other nations, the British Government has tremendous power.

It is urgent for the sake of humanity that the War should not go on an unnecessary hour.

Captain Guest, calling for Conscription in the House of Commons on September 28th, declared that we require 1,400,000 men to maintain seventy divisions in the field, and 1,700,000 to make good what he calls "wastage"—the loss of men by death and total disablement, which he says must be estimated at 120 per cent. per annum, and sometimes amounts to 150 per cent. This is another way of saying that though some soldiers are killed sooner, and some escape death a little longer, the entire Army is destroyed in the space of nine or ten months. The terrible percentage of loss will not grow less as the winter advances and the military situation develops. Indeed, we must expect it to increase.

Each week, says Captain Guest, 25,000 men must be recruited, and none of these may hope to live a year! Wives and mothers, do you realize what this means?

It means that the voluntary recruits have joined a suicide club, and that those who demand Conscription want to give the War Office the power to choose which men shall be sent to die.

Is it not time that we here at home should *know* the terms of peace the Government mean to ask? Is it not just that the men who are fighting should be told what the Government intends?

We cannot force the German Government to tell its people the things that it is fighting for, but we can set an example for the German people to follow.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES.

In the House of Commons on September 28th, Mr. Birrell explained the non-erection of a labourer's cottage in County Antrim, by urging the "importance of curtailing capital expenditure."

Housing accommodation for munition workers was the subject of a question put by Mr. Field. The Prime Minister answered that "special efforts" are being made, but that "housing in general, like other schemes of social reform, has to be held up on account of the difficulty of obtaining labour, the high prices of material and the necessity for reducing capital expenditure."

Dr. Addison assured the E.L.F.S. deputation that the housing of workers was to be specially looked after in a way never attempted before. This does not sound like it! We have repeatedly urged the false economy of reducing expenditure on housing schemes.

On September 28th in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that of the 125 cases of workmen applying for certificates under Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 65 certificates had been refused and 60 granted.

Mr. McKenna defended the import duty on motor cars, cinema films, clocks, watches, musical instruments, plate glass, and hats, on the ground that the tax would bring in revenue and also reduce the importation of luxuries. Mr. J. M. Robertson said that if the Government wished to tax luxuries it should make a register of all cars and prevent the use of those that were not needed, in order to save labour and petrol, as has been done in Germany.

A SAILOR'S MOTHER.

Dear Editor,—I lost my dear lad on the Bulwark. He left me an allotment of £2 a month. The Government gave me a gratuity of £30 last February, but stopped the allotment with his death. My mother is 88, and I am nearly 60, and he helped to keep the home. Do you think I may hope for the allotment again? I have written to the Greenwich hospital people and the Admiralty, and they wrote me a letter saying they regretted they could do nothing, but a Committee, etc. was being formed and my letter would be placed before it. You speak so truly of what we poor mothers are feeling, *do keep at them!* An oldish mother needs it even more than a young childless wife—for the young have consolations that we do not have. Though I am not a widow, my husband left me 14 years ago, and my boy was just making my life easier!

Dear lady, thanking you for your kind advocacy, Yours respectfully, ——

Some time ago an inquest was held on an old woman, who, with a friend, had left Shoreditch Workhouse to earn a livelihood by making artificial flowers. The two women earned 10s. a week between them. The coroner asserted that had the old lady remained in the Workhouse she would have lived longer. Her companion, Mrs. Tarling, is nearly 70 years of age, and purposes trying to continue supporting herself rather than re-enter the Workhouse.

Freedom is as dear to the aged poor as to others.

The *Retch*, a Russian progressive paper, edited by Professor Miliukoff, leader of the Cadet (Radical) party in the Duma, reports in a column headed "Cries of Despair," That the Zemstvo, or provincial council, voted some money to spread the true news of the War amongst the people, by the distribution of the Zemstvo's paper The Governor of the province of Tchernigoff prevented this, saying that the Zemstvo had no right to popularise the War, as that was the business of the Government.

The editor of another paper complains that his paper was suppressed because of an appeal to the public to mobilise industry, etc., for the defence of the country. The Governor said: "To defend Russia is the business of the Government and not yours."

We find here the despotic attitude carried to such an extreme that the despots refuse even to accept the help and adherence of the people.

The *London Gazette* issued a notice on October 5th that the English language *only* may be used for telephone messages, unless special permission to employ another language has been obtained.

What are such as Belgian refugees to do? If the postal department is curious, it would be more hospitable for the operators to learn a few languages. Are we to take it that telephone operators are to listen to *every* conversation?

LAWRENCE HOUSMAN ON CONSCRIPTION.

Dear Editor,

Conscription, as advocated to-day, a super-tax of the heaviest imaginable kind, laid by Government on a certain section of the community, for the support and defence of its policies in that particular department of public affairs from which it excludes most resolutely any semblance of democratic control.

I object to a super-tax imposed in support of a branch of Government which is thus kept at the furthest possible remove from the representative system, and I should object, in any case, to so heavy a super-tax being applied, so as to affect mainly young life and industry, while no burden of an equally drastic kind was imposed on middle-age, idleness, property, and ownership of all kinds whatsoever.

I am not opposed to compulsion for the service of the State—I am in favour of it. I would like to see every man and woman pass through a period of civil service, and remain liable to be recalled to it at need. But the State to which all its citizens are so bound, must be a State with a form of Government which the people can trust; and, at present, the State is not organised on those lines.

Given the principle of universal civil service as a training-ground in youth for conscious and responsible citizenship, and as the sole requisite qualification for the vote, I think it more than probable that, within such an institution, the voluntary system (permitting men, at their wish, to transfer from the civil to the military service) would have better ground for a healthy existence than now, and would remain strong enough for all right ends as soon as the nation's diplomacy was brought under the safeguarding conditions of democratic control.

In the face of a War Budget, which has raised the taxes on so many of the necessaries of life, while sparing those millions of unclaimed capital (the accumulated remnant of lapsed deposit accounts) on which the banks are making illicit profit to-day—I name only one of the many financial scandals which Government, not only tolerates, but shelters under its wing—with a War Budget so devised, we have sufficient proof that the kind of Government which would institute National Service on equitable lines is not yet in sight—perhaps not within the range of practical politics.

Yours etc.,

LAWRENCE HOUSMAN.

SHIPOWNER'S "FREIGHTFULNESS."

BY ROBERT WILLIAMS.

It used to be the custom some time ago for the Press of this country to shriek at what they called "German Frightfulness." Some of us who are conversant with the facts, think that the *Freightfulness* practised by the shipowners has done, and is doing, more harm to the people of this country than anything savouring of *German* frightfulness.

It is extremely interesting to go back some little more than twelve months ago and see what has occurred since the commencement of the War in the Mercantile Marine. In October of last year the Board of Trade issued an illuminating statement showing the relative results of the naval policy of this country and that of Germany. The action of the British Navy had been successful in guaranteeing the safety of British ships to and from all countries, and at the same time had deprived German shipping of access to all the great trade routes, except of course, the Baltic Sea. The net effect of control by the British Navy was to remove some 4,600,000 tons of German shipping from the competitive charters in the world freight market. It is worthy of note that while British shipowners were very gloomy in the first and second months of the war, they could not find words to express their elation when it was demonstrated, beyond the shadow a of doubt, that the British Navy had dominated the sea routes of the world. We find their apologists stating in the shipowners' papers that German competition having been removed, a splendid opportunity offered itself to the British shipowners to take advantage of the monoply conferred upon them. It is interesting to note that freights went down with a slump from August to October, 1914. This, it will be remembered, was a time when we were especially apprehensive of the work of the German commerce raiders, including the notorious *Emden*. When it became known that their career was short-lived, freights, which had fallen upon a particular trade route from 16s. to 12s. during the three months mentioned, soared up to 75s. by February, 1915.

The route of which I have spoken is of vital importance to the people of this country, being that of the River Plate to the home country ports, one of the principal carrying routes for grain and meat. The raising of freights on this route had an enormous influence in raising the cost of bread to the people. When representatives of labour, in Parliament and elsewhere, were criticising the Government because of their inaction towards the shipowners, shipowners in Parliament, (supported by able politicians like Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and himself a shipowner, Mr. Asquith and others,) told us in effect that the high freights complained of were only the result of the normal operation of the law of supply and demand. In a very candid reference, Mr. Runciman declared that the measure of the increase in freights from an average of 16s. 6d. in the months prior to the War, to an average of 64s. 8½d. since the War, was merely the measure of the needs of the merchants who desired to charter ships. That is to say, in plain English, that the shipowners, having the sanction of the law of supply and demand, were to take advantage of the merchants' needs, these being in the last instance, the measure of the nation's needs. We must not forget that when a body of workers try to take action to protect themselves against the wholesale plunder of the profiteering classes, they are held by the Press, the politician and others, to be wanting in a due sense of patriotism. What is to be said of the shipowner I must leave to the imagination of the reader. If it is fair and right for the shipowners to take advantage of the nation's needs, surely it must be equally right for everyone in an advantageous position so to exploit the needs of the nation! Let us imagine that the expert gunners who man the forward guns of our battle cruisers which pursued the German battle cruisers in their second attempt to bombard the East Coast, had declared to Admiral Beatty that they would not use their superior gunnery, of which they had a monopoly for the purpose of protecting the nation, unless their pay were increased eightfold, as the shipowners increased their freights. I could imagine that Admiral Beatty, being a stern disciplinarian, would have had the ringleaders shot as an example to the others. One might ask why it is that we do not insist on a few shipowners being shot, or perhaps hung on some street lamp-posts as a horrible example!

The various recruiting committees have the audacity to issue posters saying: "All for country, none for self," in the face of the predatory tactics of those who are exploiting the nation's necessities! We find that ships of the class which bring grain from the Argentine to this country, have more than doubled in price since the commencement of the War. This in consequence of the fabulous increase in their earning power brought about by the increased freight charges. The shipowners, and those who speak in their interest and on their behalf, have offered many vain excuses attempting to justify their wholesale robbery. They tell us that their ships have been delayed because of the congestion at the ports. This is a calculated lie, as there is no phase of the transport industry where labour-saving has been reduced to so fine an art as that phase of the discharge of grain in bulk. Ships of four and five thousand ton carrying capacity can be discharged by our modern elevators in a period varying from ten to twenty hours, where not very many years ago such a cargo would have required a week to discharge. Shipowners have told us that the cost of labour has been the determining factor in the increase of freights. This is an untruth, because the increase in labour costs came after, and not before, the increase in the freights. Moreover, the increase in the labour costs has not been more than 25 per cent., and this has accrued chiefly to the seafaring men, who literally carry their lives in their hands because of the menace of submarine warfare. Assuming that the net advance in labour charges is as high as 25 per cent., this by no means represents 25 per cent. in the working charges, as labour costs are only a fraction of the working charges. The shipowners have told us that the cost of bunkers has increased enomously, but it has to be pointed out that the cost of bunkers in over-sea ports is only increased by the increase in freights for carrying these same coals from the home ports. Thus what the shipowners lose on the roundabouts—if they do lose, which is not often—they get back many-fold on the swings.

I suppose we must congratulate ourselves and the strength of our agitation, that we have induced, somewhat reluctantly, the Chancellor of the Exchequer to appropriate 50 per cent. of the war profits. We hope he will be as vigilant with the books of the shipowners and other profiteers as I have no doubt he will be with the records of the wage-earners whose wages will be liable to taxation in the new Budget. Now that the Government have set their stamp and seal upon the predatory action of the shipowners, it looks as though they are compounding a felony with the profiteers by themselves taking half the plunder. A certain popular Minister of State, who comes from North Wales, used to be very hard in the old days upon the receivers of unearned increment. As the value of tramp steamers has gone up 100 per cent., and as this increase in value is absolutely the result of the Navy's work, and as such increase is beyond the shadow of a doubt unearned increment, we should like to ask our Panjandrum from Wales whether he will advise the appropriation of this increment for and on behalf of the nation to which it is undoubtedly due.

"WELL YOU OUGHT TO."

A widow claiming the money due to her at the death of her soldier husband appeared in an East End police court to put her case. "Can you prove you are this man's widow? Do you know any policeman or minister of your religion who will vouch for you?" the magistrate asked.

"I have only lived three years in these parts, sir, and know neither police nor minister," the young widow answered, hesitatingly.

Magistrate: "Well, you know you ought to!"

A visit to an East End police court, especially a first visit, gives food for reflection. You hear cases called and judgment passed, automatically—it must be so, there is no time to listen to details. If a prisoner ventures a protest: "Don't interrupt," is the only consolation meted out.

Many men and women charged with being drunk and disorderly pass in and out. Each and all of them are fined. Closing your eyes, to shut out the wretched specimens of humanity in the dock, you could believe you were at an auction. You hear: "2s. 6d.," "7s. 6d." and "10s. 6d." called out with lightning rapidity, with asides of: "Have you any money?" "Not a farthing, sir." That makes no difference, nor calls for mercy. The law demands its "pound of flesh," and must have it. One half-normal, miserable-looking man is fined 10s. 6d. "I have only 8s. 3d., sir," he stammered, "and I want to go back to my work; take it, sir, and let me go." No one seems to think what these sums mean to such poor people! Drunkenness is not an offence to be condoned; but a disinterested onlooker must admit the poor are more harshly dealt with than the rich. A bottle of beer could make a man with an empty stomach drunk; several might have no effect on a well-nourished citizen.

WORK AND WAGES.

At Thornycrofts' Shipyard, Woolston, Southampton, 1,500 boiler makers went on strike, of these 50 were summoned before the Munitions' Tribunal for taking part in a strike. The reasons for the strike are:—Members of the Boilermakers' Society have stopped work and complain of the employment of non-union men released from the colours whilst their own members are actually being drafted to the front. They refuse to work with non-union men.

Each of the 50 defendants were fined £5 or three weeks' imprisonment.

Since this sentence most of the boilermakers have returned to work. The men will now lay their grievances before the Board of Trade.

In the House of Commons on September 30th, Mr. Thomas drew the attention of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, to the conditions of labour at Allen and Son, Ltd., a firm engaged on work for the India Office. The men are paid from 16s. to 20s. per week for a twelve hours' day, and the women 10s. and 12s.

Mr. Chamberlain acknowledged his ignorance of these facts, but said he would make enquiries.

How is it the Government does not adopt the simple course of refusing to deal with sweating contractors?

At Caxton Hall four girls stated that they wished to go on munition work, but could not do so without certificates. They were five weeks out of work; after another week they could ignore their late employer.

The applicants then raised a unique point. After six weeks they would be free, but without certificates other employers would not take them on.

The case finished by showing they had not needed certificates and their time had been wasted.

The Munitions Act appears to waste more time than it manages to save!

Two men employed in engineering work, making machinery for biscuit manufacturing, applied at the Metropolitan Munitions' Tribunal for certificates. They wished to work as munition volunteers; but the firm maintained that biscuits were munitions, and that the firm had War Office contracts.

The President stated that the Ministry of Munitions had nothing to do with the supply of food, and, therefore, biscuits were *not* munitions. The men got their certificates.

Mr. H. D. Roberts, chairman of the Liverpool Anti-Sweating League, states that three women who had registered at the Liverpool Labour Exchange, were offered, through the Exchange, wages of 30s. a week at a Manchester factory. They paid a single railway fare of 2s. 6d. to Manchester, but on presenting themselves at the factory, learnt that there were no vacancies yet, though there might be after a week or more, and that the wages were 25s. and not 30s. a week.

Labour Exchanges ought to be able to take strong action in cases such as these.

Willcox & Brothers, 43 Holloway Lane, Shoreditch, pay 7d. for eyeletting a gross of bandoliers, five eyelet-holes in each bandolier.

A correspondent reports that the Salford Corporation has broken its agreement with the women tram conductors not to demand Sunday work. He says "the girls are not looking as bright and cheerful to-day as they did a few months back."

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

OBJECTS: To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every Woman over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of Women.

Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

A good dinner-hour meeting was held outside Clarnico's on Tuesday. Mrs. Drake spoke on Conscription, Tuesday afternoon. The E.L.F.S. Parliamentary debate, on Friday, was a great success. Next week the debate will be on Conscription. On Sunday morning a meeting was held at Osborne Street, at which 108 papers were sold. The Sunday afternoon meeting in Victoria Park was well attended. At the evening meeting, speeches by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mr. Sorensen were very much enjoyed, also Miss Chesley's singing.

On the 17th, there will be a procession from Bow to Canning Town, in memory of Keir Hardie. Members are asked to give in their names for chalking, bill distributing and canvassing.

The Club will be held on Monday at 8 p.m.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Oct. 2nd — 1,128. Miss Bennett 200, Miss O'Brien 161, Miss Marks 66, Mrs. Greer 60, Mrs. Crabb 30, Mrs. Farrall 24, Special Meetings 176, City and District — Mrs. Holloway 240. Well done Bow! But keep it up!

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.

Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

We usually hold a meeting at the Dock Gates, but as it is so dark, owing to the police regulations, this meeting will be held in future at Follett Street, St. Leonards Road, on Monday evening at 6.30 p.m., and members are asked to support. Miss Manicom and Miss Lynch had a good meeting on Monday, there, for the first time, and 12 papers were sold.

Miss Haughton interested our people very much on Tuesday, at the indoor meeting, 8 p.m., and they would like to have the pleasure again.

Good meeting at Charles Street, on Wednesday. On Friday afternoon, at the indoor meeting, which was well attended, Miss Manicom was the speaker, and two soldier's wives joined the L. of R. Please be sure and bring all your friends to our meeting here on Sunday, Oct. 10th, when Miss Pankhurst will speak. Ladies and gentlemen both invited. Tickets to be had here for Babies' Milk Social, Saturday, Oct. 9th, 8 p.m., 3d. each. Friday night Debates at 400 Old Ford Rd., 8 p.m., all welcome.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Oct. 4th —213. Mrs. Schlette—52. Distributed—300. Collected at Cubitt Town — Miss Morley, 14s. 6d. Green's—Mrs. Drake, 16s. 1d. In Restaurant — Mrs. Neuss, 4s. 9d.

Will any member volunteer for canvassing or distributing? Let us know if your newsagent will stock the *Dreadnought*, and we will supply it.

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).

Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

We are having another procession on the 17th, from Bow to Canning Town. It is not very far to Bow, so Hackney members and sympathisers should make an effort to go, and to make this procession a great success.

Our meetings on Tuesday afternoon, and on Thursday evenings should be better attended. Members should all try to bring a friend. Who will help by canvassing?

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec.: MR. H. G. EVERETT,
c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balmes Road, Southgate Road.

Motto: "VOTES FOR WOMEN NOW!"

Our Branch has passed the following resolution unanimously: "We strongly protest against the Budget, especially against the taxes on food, as a result of which poor women and children will inevitably be the sufferers, although they have had no responsibility for the present terrible War; and we demand that, seeing that 'Taxation without Representation is Tyranny,' the Government shall immediately pass into law a measure enfranchising women on the same terms as men."

BLOOMSBURY BRANCH of the E.L.F.S.

Friends who are anxious to start a branch of the E.L.F.S. nearer the centre of London are opening a shop at 11 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, just opposite St. George's Church, on Tuesday, 12th October. This will form a most useful centre for members and friends to meet and arrange work. The rent of the shop is 26s. a week, for which a guarantee fund is being raised. Contributions to this fund should be sent to Miss Forbes Robertson, 9 Museum Chambers, Bury St., W.C. The DREADNOUGHT, literature, photographs, E.L.F.S. toys and other things will be on sale, and we hope that all who can will help Miss Forbes Robertson and Miss Ivy Bonn, who are undertaking to look after the shop, to make it a great success. Can anyone send some chairs, a small table and a glass case for the toys?

PARLIAMENT AT "400."

On Friday, October 1st, at 8 p.m., the House sat for the first time. Cabinet Ministers did not show up in great numbers, only Miss Smyth, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Whitelock, Minister of Munitions, Mr. Stone, Foreign Minister, the Prime Minister, Miss Beamish, and the Speaker, Mr. Watts, were present. The House felt that the Government should have been more fully represented, and it is to be hoped the Ministerial benches will have no vacancy on Friday, the 8th!

The Liberal and Labour Members appeared in great numbers; the Conservative and Irish parties were not so numerous.

Business began by the usual questions; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Member for Bow and Bromley, stormed the Minister of Munitions with queries about munition workers.

Miss Smyth presented the Budget, *à la* McKenna. Labour and Irish parties showed great opposition.

The subject of Income Tax was sweepingly attacked by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who suggested that no one should be allowed to have an income of more than £500 a year.

Miss Mackay, Conservative, urged that such a step as the hon. Member for Bow and Bromley suggested would cause great hardship to the rich, who would thus be prevented from keeping servants, or managing estates.

Miss S. Pankhurst attacked the Chancellor for allowing War profits at all, and said they should be taxed 100 %, not 50 %. The grave danger to the poor of taxing the necessaries of life was ably dealt with; in short, she would have no taxation fixed until superfluous wealth and the great monopolies had been commandeered by the State!

Miss Lynch, Member for Cork, challenged the application of the proposed taxes to Ireland, contending that Ireland should not be forced to pay for a War so contrary to her interests.

Miss O'Callaghan, Member for Killarney Lakes, objected to taxing tea and tobacco, and the extension of the new scale of Income Tax to Ireland, arguing that £130 was a very general income there, and that much hardship would thus be caused.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer swept aside all objections with the statement that "money must be found." Great disturbance was caused by the heated interruption of the Labour spokesman, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and the Irish Party, who were repeatedly called to order, and threatened to be ejected!

The House adjourned at 10 p.m. till Friday, the 8th, when Conscription will be discussed. Great opposition is expected from all parties, especially the Labour and Irish. Mr. Watts, Speaker, was exceedingly strict on all points of Parliamentary procedure, and especially the rule of wearing hats when speaking, which caused much amusement.

The success of the evening promises that the "400" Parliament will have a long Session, which will not be so often adjourned as the House of Commons at Westminster!

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

On Thursday, September 30th, and Friday, October 1st, the first Council meeting of the Women's International League which is to form the British section of the Women's International Committee for permanent peace, was held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

The following manifesto was adopted:—

Upon women as non-combatants, lies a special responsibility at the present time for giving expression to the revolt of the modern mind of humanity against war. Therefore we women of the Women's International League (British Section of the International Committee for Permanent Peace) assembled in conference, do band ourselves together to unite with women of all nations to demand that international co-operation between the peoples, secured by goodwill and organisation, shall supersede the outworn system of warfare.

We ask that women may be given equal rights of citizenship in order that their voice may be heard in all national and international councils.

We see that alliances contracted in the hope of maintaining peace by a Balance of Power, have brought forth war, because they are an effort to balance the forces of two ever opposed camps. We propose to work for a different kind of alliance, one which shall be a co-operation of the nations, one that shall bring forth peace. We recognise that should such an alliance be established, the healthy development, not only of individuals but of nations, would be so fostered that causes of strife would be removed before they could lead to all the various kinds of warfare, economic, social and international.

We believe that peace is no negative thing: it is not only the condition of all fruitful work, but the result of the most strenuous and adventurous effort of mind and spirit. We dedicate our organisation to the task of encouraging in ourselves and others this ceaseless effort, and of helping to mould institutions in accordance with the vital policy laid down by the International Congress of Women at The Hague, April, 1915.

The objects of the League were defined as follows:—

1. The establishment of the principles of right rather than might, and of co-operation for conflict in National and International affairs, and the development of the ideals underlying modern democracy in the interests of constructive peace.

(*a*) The strengthening of the democracies of the world by the inclusion of women in the ranks of equal citizenship.

(*b*) The education of the democracies in their responsibility towards international relations, and the creation or development of constitutional machinery by which they may exercise control over foreign policy through their legislative representatives.

(*c*) The protection of the rights and interests of children and young people and their education in the ideal of co-operation, national and international.

(*d*) The acknowledgment of the right of men and women to determine the Government of their country, and the denial of the right of annexation by conquest.

(*e*) The abandonment of the theory of the balance of power. The reference of international differences to arbitration or conciliation. The creation of the international machinery necessary for these purposes, including a stable body of international law.

(*f*) International agreement to unite in bringing moral, social and economic pressure to bear upon any country that resorts to arms instead of referring its case to arbitration or conciliation.

(*g*) The abolition of private profit in the manufacture of and traffic in arms and munitions of war, as a step towards general disarmament.

(*h*) The promotion of liberty of commerce and opening of trade routes to all nations on equal terms.

(*i*) Insistence that investors who place their capital abroad shall do so at their own risk without recourse to the official protection of their property by their own Government.

II. The emancipation of women and the protection of their interests including:—

(*a*) Their admission to the Parliamentary franchise.

(*b*) Their admission to national and international councils.

(*c*) The establishment of their economic independence and legal freedom.

Membership of the British Section of the Women's International League is open to women who are British subjects. The central offices of the League are at 12 Little College St., Westminster. Those wishing to join the East London Branch should communicate with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

The following Executive Committee was elected:—

Miss MARGARET ASHTON,
Mrs. BARTON,
Miss MARGARET BONDFIELD,
LADY COURTNEY OF PENWITH,
Miss K. D. COURTNEY,
Mrs. DESPARD,
Mrs. MINA B. HUBBARD ELLIS,
Miss MARIAN ELLIS,
Miss I. O. FORD,
Mrs. BRUCE GLASIER,
Mrs. H. HILLS,
Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE,
Miss LEAF,
Miss C. MACMILLAN,
Miss EVA MACNAUGHTEN,
Miss MARSHALL,
Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Miss ROYDON,
The Hon. Mrs. ROLLO RUSSELL,
Mrs. SALTER,
Mrs. PHILLIP SNOWDEN,
Mrs. SWANWICK,
Miss HELEN WARD,
Dr. ETHEL WILLIAMS,
Miss T. WILSON WILSON.

A young widow who has a child of six, desires employment. She last worked for a furnishing company and was paid only 10s. a week, with 3d. stopped for Insurance, though she worked from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 4 p.m. on Saturday. She has tried the Labour Exchanges and every other avenue without success.

We should be glad to hear from any friend who is going to Belfast who would take charge of some children on the way.

LADIES IN COUNCIL.

The Annual Conference of the National Union of Women Workers has been meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster.

The name of this organisation is most misleading, as its members belong in the main to what are called the "upper classes," and their views are in no sense representative of the working women.

Though few of the delegates have any genuine knowledge of working women's lives, some of the resolutions of the Conference were wise, notably the following:—"That where, on account of the War, women are employed to take the place of men, the rates of payment should be the same as those of men."

We wish that the words "whether by time or piece" had been included.

The Editor of the *East London Advertiser* calls our attention to the defence of the Whitechapel Guardians to the accusation that they tried to grab the money of a poor soldier's mother, particulars of which we took from the *Star*.

The Guardians state that they were legally justified in making a claim to the War Office for the funeral expenses and maintenance of the soldier's father, but that they had decided to hand the money over to the mother if she needed it.

We think that much delay and hardship might be avoided in such cases if this roundabout procedure were abandoned.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw writes to our sub-editor: "Will you undertake to send me the DREADNOUGHT every week during my life (I am now in my 59th year), if I pay you a ten years' subscription? Anticipating a favourable reply, I enclose a cheque for £2 3s. 4d.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Mrs. Sadd Brown 5.0.0, T. R. Mudie, Esq 2.2.0, Collection Brotherhood Church 1.1.6, Mrs. Thierry 1.1.0, Miss E. Whelen 10.6, Mrs. Lowy 10.0, Miss E. Gore Brown 7.0, Miss E. Lowy (monthly) 5.0, Mr. Lowy 5.0, Miss A. Goodall 5.0, Poplar Collections 4.1, Collection Women's Hall Sunday 3.0½, Mrs. R. Johnson 3.0, Mrs. Walshe 2.6, Free Lance 2.6, A. W. Johnson, Esq 2.6, Miss E. Kirby 1.6, Members' subscriptions (Hackney) 1.4, A Working Man 1.0, Miss Myer 1.0.

COLLECTIONS TOWARDS DEMONSTRATION EXPENSES—Miss Bennett 10.0, Mrs. Schlette 3.2, Mrs. Dent 2.2½.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND. — Mrs. Sadd Brown 5.0.0, E. A. D. White, Esq 1.0.0, Miss E. M. Brett 10.0, H. Cadness, Esq 10.0, E. T. Sellek, Esq 1.0, Miss O. Clapson 1.0.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—The Lady Sybil Smith 10.0.0, Mrs. Dangerfield 5.0.0, Mrs. Baillie Weaver (monthly) 2.10.0, Lady Busk 2.2.0, Cecil Polhill, Esq 2.0.0, Toolroom, etc., London Small Arms 1.15.4, Body Dept. London Small Arms, per Mr. Hunt 1.11.4, The Misses Smith (10.0 monthly) 1.10.0, per Mrs. Ernest Jones, 1.5.0, A. S. Colley, Esq 1.1.0, Miss H. M. Mack 1.1.0, Miss E. Natrowsky 1.1.0, Misses Mann (monthly) 1.0.0, Miss I. V. Yeoman (10.0 weekly) 1.0.0, Miss G. E. Lyle Smyth 1.0.0, Mrs. Eardley 1.0.0, Miss L. Macdonald 16.8, per Mrs. Rintel 16.6, Mrs. Garner 10.0, Miss H. E. Raisin 10.0, L.O.R. 10 0, Mrs. Hack 10.0, A *Referee* Reader 10.0, Miss Forbes Robertson 7.0, Miss A. Goodall 5.6, Mrs. L. Goodwin 5.0, per Miss W. Helsby 5.0, Miss H. Black (monthly) 5.0, A Working Woman 5.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly) 5.0, J. Dickinson, Esq 5.0, Mrs. Green (monthly) 5.0, Miss Toulmin Smith 5.0, Mrs. Lane 5.0, Miss Bowell 5.0, Mrs. Gillies (monthly) 4.0, Miss M. Renthe (monthly) 4.0, Mr. Gore Brown (monthly) 4.0, Miss M. Osmond (2.0 weekly) 4.0, "Three Northern Friends" 3.6, Miss Crabb (monthly) 3.6, Mrs. White 3.5, Miss Sidney Woolf (monthly) 3.0, Miss May Barrowman (monthly) 2.6, Miss Janet Barrowman (monthly) 2.6, D. Wilkie, Esq (monthly) 2.6, Mrs. Simpson (weekly) 2.6, Miss G. Swift 2.6, per Miss M. Burgess 2.6, per Miss A. B. Danson 2.6, Miss Tregelles 2.6, Anon 2.6, Miss Russell 2.1, Miss G. Setchfield 2.1, Miss I. Jones (weekly) 2.0, Miss J. E. Bassett 2.0, Miss Burden 2.0, Miss V. Walker 2.0, A Lady at Brotherhood Church (per Miss Bennett) 1.6, Miss E. Kirby 1.6, T. M. Purvis, Esq 1.0, E. H. Johncock, Esq 1.0, Miss Myer 1.0, A. Gaubert, Esq 1.0, Miss B. Harley 0.7, Mrs. King 0.6.

COLLECTIONS.—Bow Milk 1.2.2, Misses Lagsding and Morley 14.0, Mrs. Drake 13.9½, Mrs. Crabb 12.2½, Bromley Milk 11.3, Miss Bennett 10s.

LIST OF CLOTHING, ETC. — Mrs. Burke, Mrs. F. C. Burne, Miss E. M. Woods, Miss M. C. Rock, Anon, Miss Burgess, Anon.

APPLES.—Miss Norbury, Mrs. Graham.

VOTES FOR WOMEN BANNER.—Anon.

Russian lady gives lessons.—Apply Box 400.

Elderly woman, accustomed to housework, at present doing khaki work, wishes to obtain employment. She is supporting an invalid friend.

Printed by E. H. WILLIAMS (Regd. T.U.), 232 Devons Road, Bow, E., and Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, at their Offices, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.